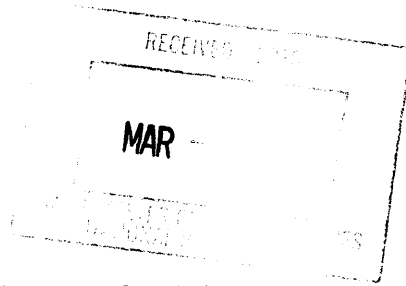


United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Spensley Farm

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1126 County Trunk Highway 00 N/A not for publication

city or town Town and City of Mineral Point N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Iowa code 049 zip code 53565

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Spensley Farm
Name of Property

Iowa County, Wisconsin
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 — See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 — See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
 — See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper: *B. Savage* Date of Action: 4-14-97

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include listed resources within as the count)
		Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	4 _____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____ 2 _____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	3 _____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____ _____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	7 _____ 2 _____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

_____ N/A _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

_____ 0 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

PROCESSING/processing site

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories
from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories
from instructions)

Italianate

foundation Stone
walls Limestone
Wood
roof Fiberglass
other Concrete
Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

 x See Continuation Sheets

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the
criteria qualifying the property for the
National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events
that have made a significant
contribution to the broad patterns of
our history.

B Property is associated with the lives
of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive
characteristics of a type, period, or
method of construction or represents
the work of a master, or possesses
high artistic values, or represents a
significant and distinguishable entity
whose components lack individual
distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to
yield, information important in
prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or
used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or
structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age achieved
significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from
instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1850-1935¹

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is
marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

 x See Continuation Sheets

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
<u> </u> preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	<u> X </u> State Historic Preservation Office
<u> </u> previously listed in the National Register	<u> </u> Other State Agency
<u> </u> previously determined eligible by the National Register	<u> </u> Federal Agency
<u> </u> designated a National Historic Landmark	<u> </u> Local government
<u> </u> recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____	<u> </u> University
<u> </u> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____	<u> </u> Other
	Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 <u> 1/6 </u> <u> 7/2/8/8/6/0 </u> <u> 4/7/4/9/7/7/5 </u>	3 <u> 1/6 </u> <u> 7/2/8/4/5/0 </u> <u> 4/7/4/9/8/0/0 </u>
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
2 <u> 1/6 </u> <u> 7/2/8/5/8/0 </u> <u> 4/7/4/9/9/9/0 </u>	4 <u> 1/6 </u> <u> 7/2/8/6/3/0 </u> <u> 4/7/4/9/7/0/0 </u>
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
	<u> </u> see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Hundt Rankin, Preservation Consultant
organization for WisDOT - District 1 date 7-12-95
street & number 2101 Wright Street telephone (608) 231-1618
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53705

Spensley Farm
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County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.
Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items).

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name John Sharp
street & number 1126 CTH OO telephone _____
city or town Mineral Point state WI zip code 53565

name Gilbert Graber
street & number 627 High Street telephone 608-987-2774
city or town Mineral Point state WI zip code 53565

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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High Street is the main commercial street in Mineral Point, a small but once thriving mining town in Iowa County in southwestern Wisconsin. Until about 1943, High Street extended straight northwest out of town on its way to Linden and other mining communities to the north and west. About a mile from the downtown, the traveller would come to the top of a sharp descent into the valley of the Mineral Point Branch of the Pecatonica River. Standing at this scenic overlook, one would see the substantial and gracious Spensley farm, with its stone farmhouse and stone and frame outbuildings nestled at the base of the opposite ridge.

In front of the farmstead was a town road leading roughly eastward. High Street continued down into the valley, across the stone-arched "Spensley Bridge," and then intersected with the town road before continuing on past the side of the Spensley farmstead. At the southwest corner of this intersection were the Spensley lead smelting furnaces (please see photocopy of historic photograph A). The smelter was directly across from the front door of the Spensley house and linked to it by a long driveway lined in the later 19th century by stately evergreens.

The farmstead and the pasture that was the site of the lead smelter comprise the Spensley Farm historic district. Today, many of the Spensley Farm buildings remain in relatively intact condition. They include the stone farmhouse, a timber-framed gable-roofed barn with a stone foundation, a two-story stone spring house, a stone root cellar built into the side of the hill, a large cistern on top of the hill behind the house, and a frame one-car garage. Along the base of the hill, linking several of the buildings, are retaining walls built of massive blocks of dark gray sandstone. At the top of these walls, partway up the hill, is an old carriage road that originally paralleled the crest of the hill and led past the rear second-story of the house.

Old photographs reveal that there were once other buildings on the farm that have since been demolished. Frame horse sheds and other utility structures once extended westward from the rear wing of the house. To the far west of the site, just outside the district boundaries, was a small laborer's house. This frame house, however, was moved to a neighboring farm years ago. The ruin of a root cellar built into the hill that served the laborer's house still remains. Because it is away from the rest of the farmstead and is in ruinous condition, it is not included in the historic district.

The site of the lead smelter is a small raised plateau of ground directly opposite the farm driveway. Just west of the smelter site are some low, poured concrete features near an old hand pump. At the west edge of the pasture are the remains of a rubble stone and concrete dam. At the southeast corner of the pasture is the old

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stone Spensley Bridge, which spans the Mineral Point Branch of the Pecatonica and is in ruinous condition. Of these, only the bridge retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.

Seven of the nine remaining buildings, structures, sites and ruins within the boundaries of the designated area are considered contributing elements in the historic district. The Spensley farm, at its largest, included 480 acres. It has since been broken up into several parcels. The historic district includes all the buildings and structures still extant, along with the smelter and dam sites. The rest of the land is now in farm use and retains no significant historic features.

Following is a more detailed description of each of the farm's resources.

Spensley Farmhouse (contributing building, ca. 1850-1860)

The Spensley farmhouse is a two-story L-plan building with load-bearing limestone walls. The main block is side-gabled and is almost square in plan. Extending to the rear is a two-story wing with a lower gabled roof perpendicular to the main roof. The walls of the rear wing continue the line of the side walls on the same plane. Perpendicular to the rear wing is a two-story gabled section projecting westward. Because the house is built into a hill, the second story of the rear wing is at ground level in the back and opens directly onto an old carriageway built halfway up the hill.

All roofs are moderately pitched and are covered in new fiberglass shingles. Corbelled brick chimneys rise from each end of the main gable, both sides of the rear gable end and the center of the western gable end.

The main facade of the house faces southeast (historical photo B). It is symmetrical in design with a center door. A flat-roofed porch shelters the entrance. To either side of the door is a large five-sided polygonal bay of frame construction with a stone base. On the second floor, three one-over-one double-hung windows are centered on the two bays and the front door. The cornice consists of a flat frieze board with five pairs of doubled brackets evenly spaced. The walls of the front facade are composed of large rectangular blocks of smoothly dressed dolomite with very fine mortar joints. The stone is a rich, warm golden color.

The main entrance is a Victorian style double door. Each door is pierced by a tall round-arched window above a wood panel. The doors are inset in a simple rectangular opening trimmed with a molding carved in a spiral roping design. The inside walls and ceiling of the opening are panelled. Sheltering the door is a frame porch resting on a floor made of stone blocks. The porch is Victorian in design. A NPS

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chamfered post at each front corner rests on a narrow plinth with round-arched inset panels. Ornate brackets trim the front and sides of each post. Very intricate jigsaw spandrel panels across the front and sides of the porch create a lacy skirt for the overhanging flat roof. A low cresting of filigreed wood or metal originally capped the edges of the roof. Pilasters applied to either side of the door opening duplicate the post and bracket designs.

The bay windows share the same decorative details as the porch. Halam, in *Bloomfield and Number Five* notes that the local paper of May 26, 1876 announced "the addition of two 'elegant bay windows.' I can see now those wonderful bay windows with the beautiful green shutters." The porch and front door appear to date from the same remodelling. Each tall one-over-one double-hung window of the bay rests on a low wood panel. Between each window is a vertical band of decorative molding featuring a center column of spiral roping. At each side of the bay where it meets the house is a narrow wood panel with incised carving in a delicate vine design. The frieze of the bay is trimmed with a row of carved quatrefoil insets. Ornate doubled brackets with pendants trim each corner. The roofs of the bays once were crowned with the same cresting as the porch.

The second story windows are simply trimmed with one line of molding around each window. Old working shutters, each with three panels of louvers, grace these windows.

All side walls are composed of stone masonry that is in general of smaller, more coarsely-finished dolomite. The monolithic window and door lintels and sills are of smoothly-dressed dolomite, as are quoins around openings and at corners. The rear wing and the second story of the west wing also show some large smoothly-dressed sandstone blocks, indicating a likely later date of construction.² The side cornices are trimmed with returned eaves. All but the rear facade have the same plain frieze board with doubled brackets as the front. The rear facade has no cornice.

The northeast side of the main block has three approximately evenly-spaced windows on the first floor and three above them on the second. The rear wing has a door with a narrow transom, right at the join to the main block, and two windows with two second-story windows above them. All windows on this side of the house are six-over-six double-hung units. Marks between the first and second floors of the rear wing suggest there might have been a frame porch here at one time.

The first floor of the southwest side of the main block of the house has, from the left, a window, then a door, then two more windows, all evenly spaced. On the second story there is a window above each of the first floor windows. Two of the

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windows on this side are one-over-one, the rest are six-over-six, except the rightmost second story window, which has closed shutters. The door has a narrow top light and the door itself is a Victorian panelled door with two glazed lancets. The stoop is a solid piece of stone.

Behind the main block is the short southwest wall of the rear wing before it meets the front of the west wing wall. The second story of this wall is stone with a six-over-six window centered in it. The first story is clapboard with a narrow door and transom and a one-over-one window next to it. This area was originally an open passageway between the main block and the west wing.

The front facade of the west wing is pierced by one door (with a transom) and a six-over-six window on the first floor. A six-over-six window is located directly above the first floor window. The wing's southwest end is unfenestrated except for one opening on the lower left. Old photographs show that a decorative one-story Victorian veranda once extended across the southwest side of the house and the front of the west wing. This porch was probably added at a later date than the 1876 remodelling because the details of its posts and spandrels differed from that of the front porch and were more Queen Anne in style. A low, frame addition, with four large round-arched openings for carriages and storage once extended further to the west.

The rear facade of the house has a door centered under the rear gable. This door is panelled and has a transom and sidelights. Nail holes in the front door sill that correspond exactly with the dimensions of this door frame indicate that this door used to be located at the front of the house. There is a window to the right of the door and a window in the gable end above lights the attic.

The interior of the Spensley house is arranged in the standard central hall plan. Inside the front door is a stairhall leading toward the back of the house. The stairway to the second floor is at the right and is open into the hall. The floor of the stairhall is maple. The stairway has undecorated stringers, with a vertical board wall below. The railing is composed of a turned walnut newel post at the base of a walnut banister. Each stair tread has two thin, turned balusters that are painted.

To the right of the hall is a room now used as an office. The rear wall in this room is new; the wall that existed fourteen years ago when the current owners bought the house was farther toward the rear of the house. The office has a painted pine floor. The interior of the room's bay window has raised molding in panels under each window and complex strips of vertical molding surrounding each window. The rooms behind the office are a modern kitchen and bathroom with no historic features.

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To the left of the stairhall is the living room. The wood trim on the living room bay is identical to the one in the office. The floor in the living room is maple. There are wide baseboards and simple molded trim around the windows. The current owners restored the side front window, which had been plastered over by former residents. The original fireplace was removed in the 1930s, so the current owners installed a wood-burning stove in its place. Most of the rear wall of the living room was removed ca. 1904 and a neo-classical opening with a Tuscan column on each side resting on a simple neo-classical wing wall was installed. Peeling paint reveals that this woodwork was originally hand-grained.

The neo-classical opening leads to the dining room. Window trim in this room is plain wood boards. The floor is maple. Waist-high wainscoting is hand-grained, horizontal beaded boards. This style of wainscoting is often seen on pre-Civil War "rock" houses in the area.³ The dining room extends toward the center of the house into the area that was probably originally a continuation of the central stairhall. Wainscoting in this area is covered with plywood panels; the horizontal boards may not exist beneath them. On the northeast wall of the dining room is a built-in cabinet with simple Craftsman style doors that appear to date to ca. 1910 - 1920.

The rear wall of the bathroom and the dining room are the rear wall of the original main block, with stone exposed in the passageway behind the dining room. An original window, complete with shutters, remains in the passageway. Eroded stone at the floor clearly shows that this area was once exposed to the weather. Two doors on the rear of this passageway lead to two vaulted cellars. These cellars share stone walls with the west wing, which housed a laundry on the first floor. Changes in stonework indicate that the cellars and laundry were originally a separate, one-story building.

One large room occupies the space behind the bathroom. This room has rosemaling on panels around doors and windows. The current owners believe the rosemaling dates to the 1930s. The rear wall of this room is an exposed stone wall. The room is currently used as a furnace room. Structural problems with the rear wall have been temporarily addressed with the addition of posts and beams.

The second story has a central hall from the front to the rear of the house. A door divides the hall approximately halfway into the main block. From this spot back, the floor is about two inches lower, suggesting that the main block may have been built in two parts, although there is no other evidence to substantiate this. Bedrooms are located approximately over the office and over the kitchen, with a modern bathroom between. The master bedroom is over the living room. Over the dining room is a large modern bathroom and closets, built where a fourth bedroom used to be. In the hall opposite this bathroom is a service stair leading down to

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the kitchen. Its simple railing appears to date to the turn-of-the-century. Two more bedrooms are at the rear of the house. The left-hand bedroom has doors leading into the second story of the west wing where two small rooms were once used as a nursery.⁴

Floors on the second floor are mostly painted pine. Trim on most windows and doors is plain. Doors are four panelled with porcelain knobs and rim latches. Walls throughout are plastered and some are papered. The plaster is deteriorated in places.

The attic is unfinished. Roof sheathing boards on the inside of the main gable facing the rear wing show that this part of the roof was once exposed. Barn-style trusswork spans the main block of the house from front to back and the roof structure rests above the trusses. There is no basement -- only crawl spaces -- under the house.

Cistern (contributing structure, ca. 1850-1870)

A large, in-ground stone cistern sits at the top of the hill directly behind the Spensley house. A pipe system previously ran between the cistern and the house. This system was unusual enough that in 1876 or 1877 a diarist who visited the house remarked on it: "the water from the roof is conducted to a cistern behind the house in the hillside as high as possible so that water can be drawn off without pumping into any part of the house where required."⁵

Root Cellar (contributing structure, ca. 1850-1870)

Just to the southwest of the house, set back into the hill, are the ruins of an old root cellar. Built of stone rubble with earth piled over the sides and top, it has a coarsed ashlar facade. A stone lintel remains over the door. Remnants

of stone wing walls project forward and are all that are left of a small shed-roofed stone anteroom. An old photograph shows two chimneys rising from the root cellar indicating that it may have served for a time as a smokehouse. The root cellar also once had a square parapet wall over the door.

Spring House (contributing building, ca. 1840-1860)

Southwest of the root cellar is the two-story spring house. Built of coarse dolomite ashlar, it has smoothly dressed quoins, lintels and sills. The roof is a side-gable of moderate pitch. The roofing is asphalt shingles. A metal stovepipe

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rises from the northeast end. The fenestration is irregular with two doors and two windows on the first floor. On the second floor are two windows directly above the first floor windows. All are six-over-six double-hung units. The northeast side has no windows and is built into the side of a hill, as is the rear. The southwest side is covered in vertical board-and-batten. Old photographs show that this wall was probably always frame. The unfinished corner quoins indicate that either the building was never finished or that it was designed for future expansion. The frame wall has one six-over-six window centered on the second floor and a large muntined window and board door on the first floor that look newer than the original structure. A windmill used to sit just off the north corner of the spring house. In the late 19th century spring water was piped to the house from the farm to the west. Remnants of the piping system still remain.⁶

The Barn (contributing building, ca. 1850-1860)

Southwest of the spring house is a large side-gabled basement barn. The basement story is constructed of coarse dolomite ashlar with smooth corner and window quoins. At least one six-over-six window remains in this story on the northeast side, but most of the other windows and doors are gone. The southeast side originally had four passage doors and four windows, but a former owner converted the rightmost two door-window groupings into two larger openings. This has compromised the structural integrity of that corner of the barn. The basement story retains some of its mule and horse box stalls and flagstone flooring. Broderick, the diarist who visited the site in the 1870s, described the four-to-six mules as "very large ones, two of them about 16 hands high," and notes that they were used to pull lead and zinc ore from as far as 14 miles away.⁷ The western side of the basement has stanchions for dairy cows.

The upper stories of the barn are faced in board-and-batten. A central hawmow door and two shuttered windows on either side previously were evenly spaced. They have been covered with siding. The interior is reached from the northwest side by an earthen ramp. The interior has an exposed timber frame. There are two window openings in each gable end. Early photographs show that a tall octagonal cupola once rose from the center of the roof and the southwest side had a two-story shed-roofed addition, both gone.

Garage (contributing building, ca. 1920-1935)

Southeast of the spring house is a one-car frame garage that appears on an old photograph dating to the 1930s.⁸ The garage has a moderately pitched roof with

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fiberglass shingles, clapboard siding with corner boards, and a simple cornice. The foundation is a concrete slab with some red brick underneath. The garage door opening faces northeast in the gable end and the opposite end is lit by one small, six-paned barn sash.

The Lead Smelter Site (non-contributing site, ca. 1837-1920)

The Dam Remains (non-contributing site, ca. 1840-1920)

The Spensley Bridge (contributing structure, ca. 1850-1870)

The pasture across the street from the farmstead is the site of the Spensley Furnaces, which old photographs show were on a rise of land directly across the street from the driveway entrance. The smelter was described by Broderick:

James Spensley's smelt mill is situated right in front of his house near the stream below and about 200 yards away. It hurts the view and must be very unpleasant when the wind blows the smoke in the direction of the house.⁹

The furnace building contained two large stone chimneys (historic photo C). On one side of the chimneys, to the southwest, was a small, gable-roofed, two-story frame building with a stone foundation. On the northeast side was a long, low, 1½-story rough ashlar building with a gable roof. An earthwork that still extends southward from the rise where the furnace once stood may be part of the old smelter structure or perhaps the remains of an associated dam.

Just to the west of the smelter area, near the street, is a grouping of small concrete features and an old hand water pump. Near the west edge of the pasture is the large ruin of an old dam constructed of rubble and concrete. Gilbert Graber, the current owner of this land, states that the dam was last used as part of an ice-harvesting operation. At the east end of the pasture are the ruins of an old bridge, identified on an early postcard as the Spensley Bridge.¹⁰ Indeed, an 1870 map identifies the river as the "Spensley Branch" of the Pecatonica. The bridge was once an elegant, single-arched stone bridge with stone parapet walls and a balustrade composed of decorative iron posts connected by wires. The bridge is currently in ruinous condition.

The setting of the farmstead

A long, gravel driveway starts several feet from the front of the house and extends southeastward to CTH QQ. Tall evergreens lend a stately presence to the drive and appeared as young trees in 19th century photographs. Old photographs show that the drive ended in a circular path in front of the house, but the circle has disappeared.

10-900-a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format
(Approved 3/87)

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A relatively new flagstone path lined by older sandstone curbing leads up to a flight of six massive steps with decorative curbing. These steps date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

The back walls of the house and the spring house are built into the hill.

Between the buildings the hill is supported by an approximately three-foot-high stone retaining wall. Stone steps in the wall are located at the west corner of the spring house and opposite the root cellar. Off the north corner of the house a taller wall holds back the earth around the side door. The wall curves forward and wide stone steps lead down to the area outside the side door. Wood fences throughout the property have horizontal boards.

These landscape features are not considered to be contributing elements, but are described here to give a more exact impression of the setting of the farm buildings.

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(Rev. 8-86)
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The Spensley Farm is eligible for the National Register at a local level of significance because it meets Criterion C as an excellent example of a relatively intact farmstead, with an Italianate style-influenced farmhouse constructed of stone, a fairly intact basement barn and an unusual stone springhouse. It may also eventually prove to be eligible under Criterion D as well because archeological exploration of the site may eventually yield information important to the history of mining and mineral refining in southwestern Wisconsin.

Historical Background

The known history of the Spensley Farm begins in 1835 when the U.S. government conveyed a 200-acre parcel to George Snowden and Robert Waller, "one of the oldest and most honored residents" of Dubuque.¹¹ Three years before, the government surveyor had found no mines or smelters on this land. The first mention of a furnace on the property was on February 6, 1837, when Snowden sold an undivided quarter of a smelter to Thomas C. Legate. Over the next six years, the history of ownership becomes extremely obscure as quarters, eighths and even twelfths were sold in amounts that exceeded the whole and to people who disappeared from the record thereafter. An 1881 biography of Charles F. Legate (1804-1874) states that he built a smelter on the site in 1837 and operated it until 1848. A late 1830s map shows "Legate's Furnace" on the site of the future Spensley operation.

Charles F. Legate was born in 1804 in Massachusetts. His wife was Emeline Shepard, born in Connecticut ca. 1808. In his youth, Legate was a picture frame gilder, but in 1836 he and his family came West to Galena to run a smelter. After eleven years of running the Mineral Point smelter, Legate and his family moved to the village of Mineral Point and Legate became a surveyor and land agent. He served as Mineral Point's first mayor and died in 1874.

Charles Legate reportedly sold the smelter in 1848 (he never owned record title to the land). In the same year, the land changed hands when the State Bank of Illinois sold it to James Sproule, who three months later sold it to Henry Corwith. Corwith was a wealthy merchant and money-lender in Galena, Illinois. It is highly unlikely that he ever lived in Mineral Point.

James Spensley did not acquire title to the furnace land until Corwith left it to him in his will in 1888. However, census records and contemporary accounts make it clear that Spensley moved to Mineral Point in 1856, where he established himself in the smelting business under the firm name of James Spensley and Co., a partnership with his father and a brother. In 1861 he dissolved the partnership and continued operating the smelter across the road from his farmhouse as sole owner.

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James Spensley was born in Yorkshire, England in 1833. He came to the U.S. with his family when he was six years old. The family settled in Dubuque, Iowa. At the age of 16, Spensley followed the great rush to California to try his hand at gold mining. After three years of "varied success," he returned to the midwest to find that his family had moved to Galena.¹² There, Spensley worked in his father's smelting business for three years before coming to Mineral Point, presumably to the farm.

Besides his smelting operation, Spensley had mining interests and "devoted a good deal of attention to farming and stock raising."¹³ For most of his years on the farm, it was a large enterprise of over 400 acres; but in 1870, the farm was average in production. By 1880 it was one of the more prosperous farms in the township.¹⁴ In 1856 Spensley married Elizabeth Ann Todd of Galena. Mrs. Spensley died in 1873, leaving a family of eight children. In 1874 Spensley found his second bride on a visit to Yorkshire -- Elizabeth Ann Spensley. The second Elizabeth bore one son before she died in 1877. In 1879 Spensley wed bride number three -- Annie Osborne of Mineral Point. Annie Spensley died in 1919, leaving one daughter from her marriage to James Spensley -- Alice. It was Alice who in 1981 gave the current owners, the Sharps, a description of how the house used to look.

In 1893 James Spensley entered the creamery business. By 1901 he owned creameries in Mineral Point, Linden and Bloomfield, Wisconsin and in Stacyville, Iowa. Although the springhouse on the Spensley farm is sometimes called a creamery, it is unlikely that the commercial operation was located on the farm. A contemporary account referred to the creameries as "well equipped with the modern appliances."¹⁵ No building of the size or type of a modern 1890s creamery is known to have ever existed on the farmstead.

In 1899 Spensley sold the farm, retired, and moved into Mineral Point where he served a term as mayor. This was to be the last of his elected offices, for he had served also as state legislator in 1866, county board chairman for ten years and town board chairman for twenty years. He was very active in church work for the Methodist Episcopal Church and was given credit in one account for its erection in 1870. Around 1910, Spensley and his wife moved to Madison to live with their daughter, for Spensley had lost his eyesight. He died in 1916 and was buried in Mineral Point.

When Spensley retired and moved into Mineral Point, he sold the land and smelter to John Kieffer, Sr., a farmer who owned adjacent property. Kieffer and his wife, Susan, were natives of Luxembourg who had lived in Pennsylvania and Iowa. In 1904, the property was purchased by Reuben and Charlotte Ellsworth. Nothing is known about them except that a 1915 plat book identifies Ellsworth as a farmer and smelter. In 1918, a 3.41 acre parcel upon which sat the smelter was sold to Elmer Ellsworth. The rest of the farm was purchased by Charles and Clara Allen. The Allens sold the

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farm in 1921 to Ervin and Catherine Toay, who sold it to Ervin's brother-in-law, John Holzmilller and his wife, Mary, in 1930. In the 1930s the Holzmillers ran a girls' camp on the farm. Herman and Iris Aaberg owned the farm from 1962 to 1979 when the current owners, Jennifer and John Sharp, bought it. Starting in the early twentieth century, farmland parcels were sold from time-to-time. The Sharp's present holding is less than 20 acres and the pasture across the street is owned by neighboring farmer Gilbert Graber.

Architecture

The Spensley Farm is a mid-to-late 19th century Wisconsin farmstead that is especially notable for containing a fine group of stone buildings, several of which are of considerable architectural merit. The most outstanding of these buildings is the excellent Italianate Style-influenced farmhouse constructed for the Spenseley family, but several of the Farm's outbuildings are wholly or partially constructed out of stone as well, which is unusual in Wisconsin. The significance of these buildings is further enhanced by their largely original condition.

As with many early farmhouses, the exact date of construction of the Spensley house is not readily discernable from the physical or historical evidence. The first "rock" (stone) house in the Mineral Point area was reportedly built in 1834.¹⁶ The first family apparently residing on the Spensley farm was Charles and Emeline Legate. Legate had built a smelter on the site in 1837. The Legates were recorded as living in the Town of Mineral Point in the 1840 census. There were six other adult men and two other women living on the farm, certainly enough hands to operate a smelter. In 1848 the Legates sold the smelter "and removed to the village."¹⁷ Who, if anyone, ran the smelter between 1848 and 1856 is unknown, since Henry Corwith, the owner of the land, lived in Galena. Spensley moved to Mineral Point in 1856 and lived on the farm until 1899.

The physical evidence inherent in the buildings gives few clues to an exact date of construction. Houses with the relatively large massing of the main block generally were not built in the Mineral Point area until the 1850s.¹⁸ Stonework, trusses and floor joists visible in the attic seem to indicate by their uniformity of design and apparent age that the entire main block was built at one time. The only unanswered question is the change in floor level between the front and rear facades, which is highly unlikely to have been built in for design reasons. The only distinctive interior feature is the horizontal beaded board wainscoting in the dining room. This unusual style of wainscoting is seen on Mineral Point rock houses built from the 1840s to the Civil War.¹⁹ The front door (now on the rear facade) was originally a panelled door with simple sidelights and a top light. The front facade was also symmetrical with a center door. Therefore, the original style of the house was probably Federal or Greek Revival, thereby suggesting a construction date prior to the Civil War.

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The west rear wing was apparently a separate, one-story building. In 1876 the Italianate porch and bay windows were added. Probably at this time or shortly thereafter the second story of the west wing was built and joined to the main house with a two-story rear wing. Late 19th century photographs show these additions. The house is thus a combination of vernacular and classically derived stone construction with a high style Italianate porch and bay windows. Parts may date to as early as the Legates' occupation in the late 1830s but the main block probably achieved its current basic form during the Spensley's residency in the 1850s or early 1860s.

According to the *Cultural Resources Management Plan*, the Italianate style was popular in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1880. Italianate houses have distinctive wide eaves with numerous brackets and gently-sloping hipped or gabled roofs. They are frequently square in plan and bay windows are common. While the Spensley house has some details and massing remaining from its earlier incarnation as a Federal or Greek Revival style house, the bay windows, gently-sloping gabled roof, square plan and brackets place it squarely in the Italianate tradition. Except for the loss of its once gracious veranda and decorative roof cresting, the Spensley house is essentially intact, as is the farmstead on which it sits.

Although Iowa County has an enviable concentration of fine dolomite limestone buildings, few are as imposing in mass or decorative detail as the Spensley farmhouse. There are only three other stone Italianate houses in the whole of Iowa County. The Evans house of 1877 in the Town of Brigham (Boe-Harris Rd., left fork, .25 miles north of USH 18/151, Section 8) is a lovely Italianate front-gable-plus-wing house with carved stone lintels, projecting quoins and an Italianate bracketed and denticulated cornice. It is smaller than the Spensley house and has less exuberant exterior woodwork.

The Jones house of 1878 is also in the Town of Brigham (CTH K, west side, 2 miles north of CTH T, Section 27). It is a smaller, hipped-roof Italianate house with stone quoins, arched windows and a bracketed cornice. It does not compare in refinement of detail with the Spensley house.

In Mineral Point the Gundry house of 1867 is a very imposing five-bay Italianate house with a cupola, segmentally-arched windows and a denticulated and bracketed cornice. In an almost Baroque touch, the roof cornice arches upward in the center front to crown an oculus window. A heavy, neo-classical porch was added in 1912. As a more formal urban house, the Gundry house makes an interesting counterpoint to

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the equally refined but less pretentious Spensley house. All four of these houses are probably eligible for the National Register. The Spensley house clearly ranks among the finest mid-19th century houses in Iowa County.

The spring house on the Spensley farm is a very interesting two-story stone outbuilding in fairly intact condition. It is constructed in a vernacular style with finely crafted stonework. It is possible that in early times, it was used as a house, perhaps for farm employees, since some plat maps show three residences in close proximity on this farm. The springhouse resembles some of the early "Cornish" miners' houses in downtown Mineral Point.²⁰ The springhouse is architecturally significant as the only identified stone farm outbuilding in Iowa County.²¹

The basement barn is an architecturally interesting building, also. The coarse ashlar construction of the basement story is beautiful and more finely crafted than the average Wisconsin basement barn. No barn survey has been undertaken in Iowa County but even though it is not clear how the barn compares to other barns in Iowa County, it certainly contributes to the character of the Spensley Farm .

The bridge, although in ruinous condition also contributes to the architectural significance of the Farm. Early stone load-bearing bridges are rare in Wisconsin. While it is not claimed that it would be individually eligible for the National Register because of its poor condition, the surviving Spensley Bridge is a picturesque reminder of the early days of settlement in Iowa County and is therefore a contributing resource.

The Spenseley farm is thus considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because it contains a group of thematically related buildings that are of considerable architectural distinction, both individually and collectively. The farmhouse is an outstanding and unusually large early stone construction house that was later modernized to reflect the Italianate style fashion then in vogue. The farmstead also contains several stone outbuildings and the remains of other stone structures that together form an ensemble that was clearly one of the rural showplaces of its day and is still impressive now.

Archeological Potential

The smelter site on the Spensley farm may eventually prove to be of historic significance because archeological excavation of the site may yield important information about the history of lead processing in southwestern Wisconsin.

The year 1828 is the date used by historians for the first permanent settlement of Mineral Point.²² That summer saw a cluster of tiny shacks appear, as lead miners from the Galena and Dubuque districts came to explore what would turn out to be one of the richest veins of lead ore in Wisconsin. Most miners leased lands from the

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government, although many operated outside of the law. All foodstuffs had to be imported since leasing laws forbade land cultivation. Within one year the population of Mineral Point had exploded to 3000. Within months, however, a depression hit the mining industry and 2700 people left town.

By 1832 the price of lead had climbed back up to profitable levels and the area began to bustle once more. By 1834 Mineral Point was the "undisputed mining capital" of the Wisconsin-Iowa-Illinois lead mining region.²³ The government put up the surrounding land for sale in late 1834. For the rest of the decade settlers continued to arrive, both as miners and farmers. More and more lead ore was raised from the earth. The Panic of 1837 had only a slight effect on this booming region. By 1839 Legate's Furnace was one of 30 operating in Iowa County. In that year, those 30 smelters produced 8,900,000 pounds of lead. Most lead was loaded onto wagons and driven up to Helena on the Wisconsin River and thus to Milwaukee, or south to Galena and the Mississippi River.

The 1840s was a period of great prosperity for Mineral Point. By 1847, the number of lead smelters in the vicinity of Mineral Point had been reduced to five. But together these five produced an average of 43,800 pounds of lead per day. The reduction in the number of furnaces no doubt came about because of the change in smelting technology that had occurred in the 1830s and 1840s. The best description of smelting technology is in Joseph Shafer's *The Wisconsin Lead Region* (pp. 100-105). To briefly summarize, the first type of smelter in the Mineral Point area was a smelting fire-pit carved out of a hillside. A fire was built under the ore and the lead melted downward into a trench leading to a bowl-shaped excavation. An improved type of furnace, known as a log furnace, was similar except that the walls were made of limestone and logs were placed all around the ore before firing. Unfortunately, the heat was too much for the limestone walls to withstand, rendering the log furnace impermanent at best.

In 1836, Robert A. Drummond of the Galena mining district developed a much more efficient blast furnace soon known as a "Drummond" furnace. It was a device that caused a high temperature fire to surround the ore from all directions with the use of a bellows, powered usually by a water source. It used much less wood for fuel in an area where timber was relatively scarce. Within a year of the development of the Drummond furnace, there were already five such furnaces operating near Dubuque. One of those five could smelt 100,000 pounds of lead per week. By 1839 the Drummond blast furnace had become the favorite in the region. The 30 furnaces inventoried in Mineral Point in 1839 probably included many log hearths which could not compete with the modern Drummond furnaces of the 1840s.

The Drummond furnace was in turn superseded by the Scotch hearth blast furnace which had at its heart a massive cast-iron firing box. A bellows was powered by

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water, and 30-35 foot high chimneys ten feet wide and tapering upward created a powerful draft. A report in 1866 said that almost all furnaces then in operation were of the Scotch hearth type.

By 1848, when Legate sold out and Henry Corwith bought the smelter property, many of the mines in the Mineral Point area had been depleted. In 1849 many of the miners started leaving southwestern Wisconsin for California; so many, in fact, that merchants in Mineral Point enjoyed a business boom provisioning wagons and serving travellers passing through. Mining still was carried out, often by farmers who farmed in the summer and mined in the winter. It was in this era of decreased mining activity that Spensley arrived to run the old Legate smelter. In the 1860 census Spensley listed his occupation as smelter but he did not report any product from his operation. His luck was about to change, however, because the Civil War's demand for lead for weapons caused the second mining boom in the region. Eastern capital came into the region and large companies now ran the mines using more sophisticated techniques for pumping out water, among other things, allowing deeper veins to be tapped. In addition, farming activity had caused the water table to be lowered exposing more ore for even the individual part-time miners.

Meanwhile the number of lead smelters in Mineral Point had been reduced to two relative giants -- James Spensley's operation (which in 1869 produced 180,000 pounds of lead) and his distant relative John Spensley's furnace nearby, which produced 424,000 pounds. It is possible that by this time, James Spensley's furnace had been rebuilt as a Scotch hearth furnace. Historic photographs show that it had the tall tapering chimneys Schafer notes as a distinctive part of the Scotch hearth design. In addition, the furnaces and buildings were nearly identical to John Spensley's smelter, which reportedly was built in 1861.²⁴ It was probably this era of renewed prosperity that allowed Spensley to update his house with new bay windows, a new porch and fancy woodwork.

By 1879, however, lead production had again slumped sharply. *The Story of Mineral Point* reports that in 1880 "the lead industry was dead." But Spensley was a diversified businessman who by then was one of the more prosperous farmers and stock breeders in the county.²⁵

The Civil War had also created a demand for zinc, which was found in the mines along with the lead. Early miners had tossed it away as useless. Because of the increased demand, farmers and laborers increasingly turned to zinc extraction, which could produce a moderate second income. As zinc was extracted, some lead also was by necessity mined with it, so Spensley's smelter probably continued to operate at a reduced rate. A large zinc works built in Mineral Point in 1882 created a

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stronger demand for raw ore. By the late 1890s a new mining boom was in force, with the prices of zinc climbing as high as \$55 for a short ton of standard quality ore. Large corporations took over mines and even built company housing at some sites. In 1904, the *Dodgeville Sun* boasted among other things, that Iowa County had "the only lead furnace in Wisconsin."²⁶ Since we know that the old James Spensley furnace was still operating in 1915, it is probable this statement referred to the Spensley furnace. In 1906 there were even plans to expand the lead smelting capacity.²⁷ World War I, of course, increased demand for zinc; lead and zinc production in Wisconsin reached its peak in 1917.

Peace after the war caused the bottom to fall out of the market, but the 1920s saw a small revival of the mining industry. However, by 1928, most of the good zinc ore had been taken from the hills of the southwestern mining district. The zinc company closed down in 1930.

Intensive surveys of communities in the lead mining region seem to indicate that there are only two smelters in southwestern Wisconsin that still retain any above-ground remains. In Dodgeville, a chimney of an old Drummond furnace still exists in a city park (403 E. Spring Street) and above ground remains also exist in British Hollow in Grant Co., near Potosi.

The Spensley furnace site spans nearly the entire history of lead and zinc mining in Mineral Point, from 1837 when Legate opened his furnace, until at least 1918 when the furnace property was still valuable enough to be sold separately from the rest of the farm.²⁸ Historic archeological excavations of the site would likely yield significant information about one of the most fascinating aspects of Wisconsin's history.

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Endnotes

1. 1850 is the approximate date of construction of the house; 1935 is the approximate date of construction of the garage.
2. Almost all pre-Civil War buildings in the Mineral Point area were built of dolomite. In the quarries, sandstone was found below the dolomite layers. Due to its inferior hardness, sandstone was not usually used until the dolomite had become less available (interview with Mark Knipping).
3. Interview with Mark Knipping.
4. Information on the use of rooms comes from an interview by the current owner with Alice Spensley Ruhoff (youngest daughter of James and Annie Spensley) in 1981.
5. James L. Broderick, *The Character of the Country*, p. 95.
6. The abstract of title notes the existence of the piping system in 1893.
7. Broderick, p. 95.
8. Photo in possession of owner.
9. Broderick, p. 95.
10. Postcard in possession of owners.
11. *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, 1881, p. 893.
12. "Death of James Spensley," *Mineral Point Tribune*, Nov. 9, 1916.
13. Ibid.
14. U.S. census, 1870; and Joseph Shafer, *The Wisconsin Lead Region*, p. 272.
15. *Commemorative Record of Rock...*, 1901, p. 659.
16. *The Story of Mineral Point*, p. 47.
17. *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*, 1881, p. 627.
18. Interview with Mark Knipping.
19. Ibid.

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20. I have placed quotation marks around the word "Cornish" because it is not clear that members of other ethnic groups, such as people from Yorkshire, like the Spensleys, did not contribute to this tradition of fine stone masonry.
21. Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places for Iowa County.
22. This general history is taken from *The Story of Mineral Point*, the best synopsis of the lead and zinc mining history of the area.
23. Ibid., p. 47.
24. Caption of historic photograph in the collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
25. Joseph Shafer, *The Wisconsin Lead Region*, reporting statistics from the 1880 U.S. Census, p. 272.
26. *The Story of Mineral Point*, p. 164.
27. Ibid., p. 169.
28. 1837 is the date that Legate built his furnace; 1935 is the approximate date of construction of the garage.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the remains of the Spensley Bridge over the Mineral Point Branch of the Pecatonica River, proceed approximately northwest along the line of old High Street to the west right-of-way line of CTH QQ; continue approximately northwest along said right-of-way to the fence at the top of the ridge northwest of the Spensley farm buildings; thence approximately southwest along said fence line, continuing in the same direction straight to the north right-of-way line of CTH QQ; thence approximately east southeast along said right-of-way line to the Mineral Point City Limits; thence approximately south southwest along said City Limits line to the south bank of the Mineral Point Branch of the Pecatonica River, thence approximately east along said south bank to the Spensley Bridge to the point-of-beginning (which includes the Spensley Bridge structure).

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Spensley Farm are drawn to include all buildings, structures and landscape features of the Spensley farmstead and the site of the Spensley Furnaces across the street. Included in the furnace site are above-ground features probably related historically to the Spensley operation -- the remains of an old dam, an old hand pump and the Spensley bridge.

The only historic resource that was not included is a root cellar east of the Spensley farmstead that was built to serve a laborer's cottage that has since been moved off the site. The root cellar is away from the concentration of Spensley farm buildings and is in ruinous condition. It was probably never used by the Spensleys.

National Register Bulletin No. 30, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes" states that:

A rural landscape is defined as a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of area of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and walkways and natural features.

The Spensley farm's usage as a farm is not obviously unique or different from other farms in the area. The current layout of large fields, some contour-plowed, is not historically significant. However, the farmyard, with its buildings of beautifully dressed stone and many rock walls and stairways, is architecturally significant.

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The remains of the stone Spensley Bridge are also noteworthy.

Part of the Spensley farm was historically used by smelters before the Spensleys, by the Spensley family, and by succeeding owners as a lead furnace site. The remains of the smelting operation may prove to be historically significant and the Mineral Point Branch of the Pecatonica River is a natural feature that is intimately connected to the smelting operation since it was dammed to provide water power for it. Old maps show that the course of the river was probably altered to some extent by the associated dam or dams, but its original course was clearly in the pasture where it flows today. According to Bulletin 30:

Natural features may be included if they are centrally located within the landscape, such as a hill or stream, or if they were actively used for purposes related to historic significance...Peripheral land that provides historic setting, such as forested hillsides or rock escarpments, may be included only if historic record indicates that the land was historically an integral part of the property being nominated. Such an integral relationship can be established through common historic ownership...

The Mineral Point Branch of the Pecatonica River was actively used for purposes related to the historic significance of the property. Furthermore, the land included within the boundaries was all part of the original Spensley Farm, which once included 480 acres. Finally, the boundaries encompass the visual boundaries of the wide spot in the valley where the farmstead and smelter were located.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Spensley Farm
Continuation Sheet City and Town of Mineral Point
Iowa County, Wisconsin

Section Photographs Page 1

For all Photographs:

Spensley Farm, City and Town of Mineral Point, Iowa County, Wisconsin

Negatives are in the possession of the State Historic Society of Wisconsin

Photo #1: Distant view of Spensley Farm, taken from the southeast; January, 1994, Katherine Rankin, photographer.

Photo #2: View of Spensley house, taken from halfway down the driveway, January, 1994, Katherine Rankin, photographer.

Photo #3: Spensley house, garage, spring house, and root cellar, from south, December, 1994, Tricia Canaday, photographer.

Photo #4: Spensley house, front facade, from southeast, December, 1994, Tricia Canaday, photographer.

Photo #5: Spensley house, northeast side and front, from east, December, 1993, Katherine Rankin, photographer.

Photo #6: Spensley house, southwest side, from southwest, December, 1993, Katherine Rankin, phototographer.

Photo #7: Main staircase in Spensley house, December, 1994, Tricia Canaday, photographer.

Photo #8: Dining room in Spensley house, December, 1994, Tricia Canaday, photographer.

Photo #9: Rear hall, second floor, in Spensley house, December, 1994, Tricia Canaday, photographer.

Photo #10: Root cellar from southeast, December, 1994, Tricia Canaday, photographer.

Photo #11: Spring house, from south, December, 1993, Katherine Rankin, photographer.

Photo #12: Barn, from south, December, 1993, Katherine Rankin, photographer.

Photo #13: Hand pump in pasture, taken from north, December, 1993, Katherine Rankin, photographer.

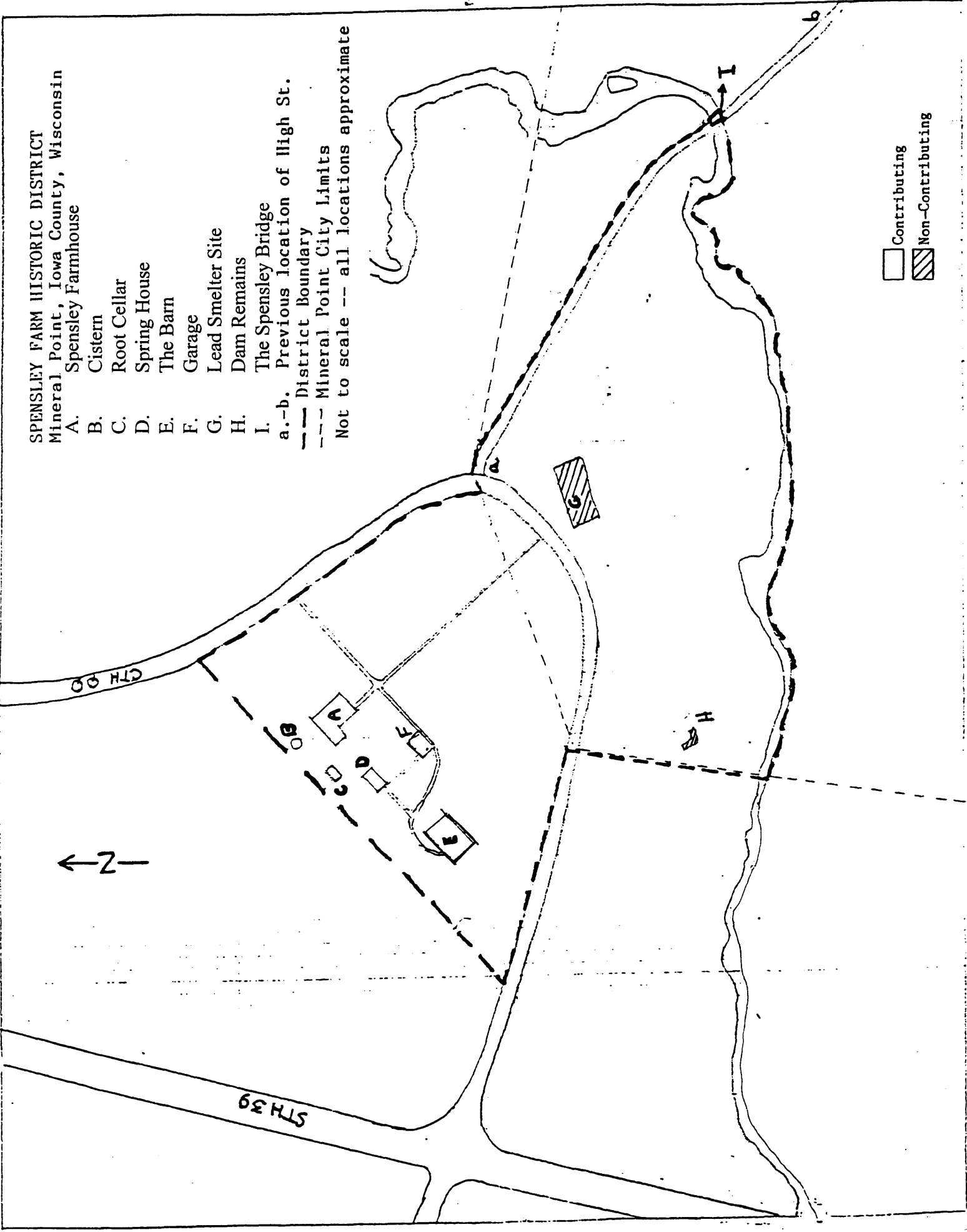
Photo #14: Remains of old dam, taken from northwest, January, 1994, Katherine Rankin, photographer.

Photo #15: Pasture, showing remains of Spensley Bridge in center foreground, taken from northwest, January, 1994, Katherine Rankin, photographer.

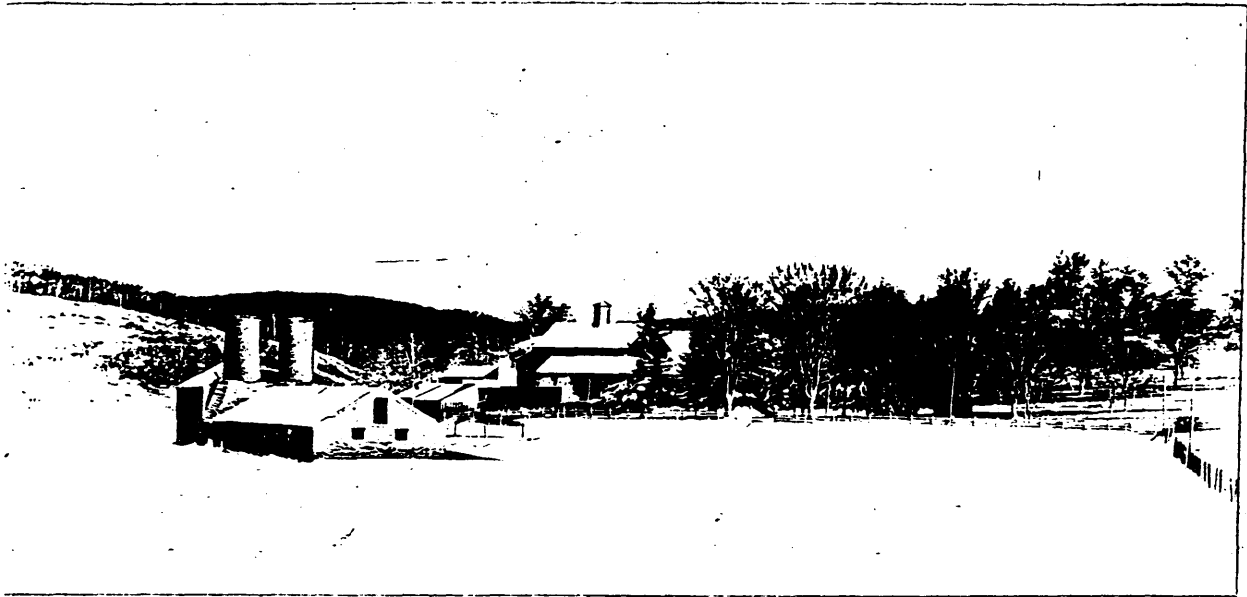
SPENSLEY FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Mineral Point, Iowa County, Wisconsin
 Spensley Farmhouse

- A. Spensley Farmhouse
- B. Cistern
- C. Root Cellar
- D. Spring House
- E. The Barn
- F. Garage
- G. Lead Smelter Site
- H. Dam Remains
- I. The Spensley Bridge

a.-b. Previous location of High St.
 --- District Boundary
 --- Mineral Point City Limits
 Not to scale -- all locations approximate



□ Contributing
 ▨ Non-Contributing



Spensley furnace of the Holzmillner Farm
from State Historical Society of Wisconsin Visual Archives
UW Copy negative number 20724

Historic Photograph A

Spensley Farm
Town and City of Mineral Point
Iowa County, Wisconsin
Historic Photo A

Spensley Farm
Town and City of Mineral Point
Iowa County, Wisconsin
Historic Photo B



Spensley Smelter

Spensley Farm
Town and City of Mineral Point
Iowa County, Wisconsin
Historic Photo C

